## **Claims**

## 1. A compound of the formula

in which

A represents a 1- or 2-naphthyl residue, which is substituted by a total of one or two sulphonic

and/or carboxylic acid groups,

R<sub>1</sub> represents hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl, each

 $D_1$  and  $D_2$ , independently of the other, represent either an amino acid residue resulting from removal of a hydrogen atom from the amino group of the amino acid or the residue

-NR<sub>2</sub>R<sub>3</sub>, in which each

R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub>, independently of the other, represent hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkyl which is substituted by hydroxy, halogen or cyano, phenyl which is unsubstituted or monosubstituted by hydroxy, halogen, SO<sub>3</sub>H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkoxy or, alternatively,

R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub>, together with the nitrogen atom to which they are connected, complete a saturated, 5- or 6-membered ring which may contain, in addition to the nitrogen atom, one nitrogen or oxygen atom and which may be further substituted and n is 0 or 1.

2. A compound of formula (1), according to claim 1, in which

A represents a 1- or 2-naphthyl mono- or disulphonic acid or a 1- or 2-naphthyl monocarboxylic acid residue.

- 3. A compound of formula (1), according to claim 1 or claim 2, in which  $R_1$  represents hydrogen
- $D_1$  and  $D_2$ , independently of the other, is an amino acid residue resulting from removal of a hydrogen atom from the amino group of the amino acid and which is derived from glycine, alanine, serine, cysteine, phenylalanine, tyrosine (4-hydroxyphenylalanine), diiodotyrosine, tryptophan ( $\beta$ -indolylalanine), histidine (( $\beta$ -imidazolylalanine),  $\alpha$ -aminobutyric acid, methionine, valine ( $\alpha$ -aminoisovaleric acid), norvaline, leucine ( $\alpha$ -aminoisocaproic acid), isoleucine ( $\alpha$ -amino- $\beta$ -methylvaleric acid), norleucine ( $\alpha$ -amino-n-caproic acid), arginine, ornithine ( $\alpha$ , $\delta$ -diaminovaleric acid), lysine ( $\alpha$ , $\epsilon$ -diaminocaproic acid), aspartic acid (aminosuccinic acid), glutamic acid ( $\alpha$ -aminoglutaric acid), threonine and hydroxyglutamic acid as well as mixtures and optical isomers thereof or from iminodiacetic acid, a residue
- -NR<sub>2</sub>R<sub>3</sub>, in which each
- R₂ and R₃, independently of the other, represent hydrogen, C₂-C₄hydroxyalkyl, phenyl, which is unsubstituted or monosubstituted by SO₃H or, alternatively, a morpholino, piperidino or pyrrolidino residue.
- 4. A compound of formula (1), according to any one of claims 1 to 3, in which
- A represents a 1-naphthyl-2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, 6-, 7- or 8-sulphonic acid, a 2-naphthyl-1-, 5-, 6- or 7-sulphonic acid, a 2-naphthyl-1-, 3- or 6-carboxylic acid, a 1-naphthyl-3,8- or 4,8-disulphonic acid or a 2-naphthyl-1,5-, 3,6-, 4,8- or 6,8-disulphonic acid residue and each
- $D_1$  and  $D_2$ , independently of the other, is an amino acid residue from which a hydrogen atom on the amino group has been removed and which is derived from glycine, alanine, serine, phenylalanine, aspartic acid (aminosuccinic acid) or glutamic acid ( $\alpha$ -aminoglutaric acid), a residue
- -NR<sub>2</sub>R<sub>3</sub>, in which each
- R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub>, independently of the other, represent hydrogen, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>hydroxyalkyl, phenyl, which is unsubstituted, or monosubstituted by SO<sub>3</sub>H or, alternatively, a morpholino residue.
- 5. A process for the preparation of the compound of formula (1), according to claim 1, comprising reacting the diazonium salt of an amine of the formula

A-NH<sub>2</sub> (2)

with either 2-amino- or  $2-C_1-C_4$ alkylamino-5-hydroxynaphthalene-7-sulphonic acid (where n=0) or with 2-(4-amino- or  $4-C_1-C_4$ alkylaminobenzoyl)amino- or  $C_1-C_4$ alkylamino-5-

hydroxynaphthalene-7-sulphonic acid (where n=1), reaction with cyanuric chloride and subsequent sequential reaction of the dichloro intermediate with amines  $D_1H$  and  $D_2H$  or, alternatively, reacting 2-amino- or  $2-C_1-C_4$ alkylamino-5-hydroxynaphthalene-7-sulphonic acid (where n=0) or 2-(4-amino- or  $4-C_1-C_4$ alkylaminobenzoyl)amino- or  $C_1-C_4$ alkylamino-5-hydroxynaphthalene-7-sulphonic acid (where n=1) with cyanuric chloride, followed by sequential reaction of the dichloro intermediate with amines  $D_1H$  and  $D_2H$  and, finally, reaction with the diazonium salt of the amine of formula (2), whereby A,  $D_1$ ,  $D_2$  and n are as defined in claim 1.

- 6. A solid dye composition for dyeing paper, comprising a compound of the formula (1), according to claim 1, and, optionally, further auxiliaries.
- 7. An aqueous solution for dyeing paper, comprising a compound of the formula (1), according to claim 1, and, optionally, further auxiliaries.
- 8. An aqueous solution according to claim 7 containing, as further auxiliaries, solubilizers and/or organic solvents.
- 9. Paper which is dyed with a compound of the formula (1), according to claim 1, in the form of a solid dye composition, according to claim 6, or an aqueous solution, according to claim 7.
- 10. Use of the compound of formula (1), according to claim 1, for dyeing paper.